

6 REYS WERE MEN IN CASUALTY LIST General Pershing Reports 62 U. S. Soldiers Paying Toll of War NINE KILLED IN ACTION Casualty List Shows Sixth Philadelphia Has Been Severely Wounded

Washington, July 22.—Sixty-two casualties in the American expeditionary forces were announced today by the War Department, divided as follows: Nine killed in action, fourteen died from wounds, seven from disease, three from accidents and other causes, twelve wounded severely, sixteen missing in action and one made prisoner.

KILLED IN ACTION Lieutenant HOSKINS, LEONARD C., East Las Vegas, N. M. Privates KOHLMEIER, GEORGE, Lion, Kan. MACHIEJEWSKI, JOSEPH, Berlin, Wis. STANLEY, JOHN, Wisconsin, Wis. PERRY, CECIL D., Dublin, Ga. STEVER, STANLEY, Rosette Lake, N. Y. BULYAN, PATRICK J., New York. FEAGUE, MARVIN D., Hamilton, N. C. VERDOLKAS, GEORGE J., Plamirion, Greece.

DIED OF WOUNDS Corporal BERGMAN, JOHN J., Hanover, Ill. SAUGHLIN, HERMAN R., Yamhill, Ore. Cook ALBERTS, GEORGE STEPHEN, Brooklyn.

BECKERLE, LOUIS E., St. Louis. BLOTTO, DOMENICK, 3283 Rittenhouse street, Germantown, Philadelphia. DOERING, HERMAN FRANK, Sheboygan, Wis. GATSKI, EGGI, Chicago, Ill. HADFIELD, JOSEPH E., Bristol, R. I. HICKMAN, CLARENCE M., Flatwood, W. Va. MURPHY, LEO A., Sayre, Pa. RUGG, JAY, Casselton, N. D. SZPERSKI, EDWARD, East Rutherford, N. J. TOMASO, THOMAS, Newark, N. J. SPARKS, REESE D., Gimlet, Ky.

DIED OF DISEASE Corporal HUTCHINSON, MERRILL M., Bartlesville, Okla.

COOPER, JOHN W., Cassville, Mo. FOOHER, JOSEPH E., Hoboken, N. J. MCCLUE, JOHN, Columbus, O. ODELL, KENT, Hoover, Ark. BEX, ALBERT S., 821 Montanara avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. SCHWYZ, DAVID, New York.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES Privates MENFE, PAUL GEORGE, Holdrege, Pa. HERRON, ERYAN, New York. THOMAS, ISAAC, New York.

SEVERELY WOUNDED Lieutenant GROTT, REGIN, New York. PATTERSON, DANIEL WALTER, Northfield, Vt. WALTON, WILLIAM N., Palatka, Fla.

Corporal TOMARGO, RAYMOND ARTHUR, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Privates BROWN, GEORGE ALOYSIUS, 2318 Locust street, Philadelphia. FARRELL, FRANK M., Houseboat Gilbert, Conn. KNUTSON, WESLEY S., Curlew, Idaho. LOVITON, J. R., 2519 Marcus street, St. Louis, Mo. MAXIMOWICH, TORAS, Kredenskoy Hoob, Prim, Russia. NOVICH, ALEXANDER, Dupki, Novgorodski, Russia. ROBERT, L., Gross Chapel, Ala. TURVICH, JOHN D., 30 Suffolk street, New York.

MISSING IN ACTION Privates BERGWERK, SAMUEL, Leimbach, Austria. DENNEN, JOSEPH B., Princeton, N. J. DICKEY, WILLIAM ALBERT, Mill Hill, Conn. GOODMAN, HIRSH C., Juku, Miss. HERRON, IRA, New York. KAPLAN, WILLIAM MILTON, New York. KEEPER, WILLIAM H., New York. MULLER, JOHN, New York. LESLIE, JOSEPH G., North Tonawanda, N. Y. MURPHY, BARTHOLOMEW J., Buffalo, N. Y. PENDER, MICHAEL, Buffalo, N. Y. PERRY, EDWARD S., Great Bay, N. Y. ROTH, DAVID, New York. SCIME, TOMASO, Lesandre De Rocca, Italy. SHERWICKSKI, ALEX, Jewett City, Conn. TEDESCO, ANDREW, Winsted, Conn.

PRISONER Lieutenant HAZEL, WILLIAM M., Plyler, Kershaw, S. C.

PRISONERS (Previously Reported Missing) Privates BUNE, EDWARD, Syracuse, N. Y. JOHNSON, FRANK L., Middletown, Conn.

Yankee Dash Drives Germany Army Back Continued from Page One Americans continued throughout Sunday.

The Germans north of the Marne were subjected to the heaviest shelling from the Allied artillery yesterday. They responded heartily although unsuccessfully. The Allied artilleriers were feeling out the German rear lines with telling effect, making the enemy's rear guard action costly.

Prisoners captured near Chateau-Thierry confirmed the soundness of General Foch's plan when they declared a German retreat became imperative on account of decreased supplies. Stores of both ammunition and foodstuffs were becoming low, they said, and the officers had reported that it was practically impossible to resist.

Orders had been issued, the prisoners added, to retreat to a point ten miles north, but the indications are that the Germans will not for long be permitted to remain that close to the Marne for the Allied flanking movement is progressing steadily. Both the railroads and the wagon roads over which the enormous stores are so menaced as to make them unusable.

Streams of prisoners were being taken to the rear all day Sunday. Thursday the Americans have captured German soldiers representing ten different divisions.

U. S. RAID IN VOSGES COSTLY TO ENEMY By the Associated Press

With the American Army in France, July 22.—German troops in the raid into the Vosges, July 19, inflicted 120 casualties on the enemy and sustained virtually none themselves. The German prisoners declared they had been receiving good food and poor ammunition.

Six officers and sixteen men have been commended in French and American orders for conspicuous bravery in the preparation and execution of a raid into the Vosges recently. This raid was preceded by a half-hour's artillery preparation. Two hundred Americans, including thirty-two bandmen, penetrated 800 yards into German trenches and inflicted more than 100 casualties. They also took seven prisoners from crack Ulan troops sent to clear the German trenches. The raid anticipated the German

WAR'S CRISIS MAY RESULT FROM THE AISNE BATTLE

Continued from Page One west of Chateau-Thierry striking northeast. Like Great Bonfire Like a great bonfire the attack went on eastward, and the Americans and French struck at the Germans south of the Marne, but not Chateau-Thierry and Dormans. It didn't stop here, but the French launched an attack at tank attack at Oulilly, pointing toward Epernay. At the same time, French tanks withdrew south of the Marne. They did not withdraw without bitter fighting.

Saturday morning the Germans were in a bad way. The French had the river near Jaulgonne and then on to Oulilly. Thousands of Germans were holding the positions taken last Monday night. The Germans line was eight kilometers east of the Marne. The Americans and French fighting together from Chateau-Thierry. The Germans proceeded the attack with short but intense artillery, putting down a barrage along the river bank to prevent the Germans from having ventured south of the war-famed stream.

The advance proceeded well from the start. By 4 o'clock the Germans had been driven back for the first time six kilometers west of Dormans. South of Dormans the enemy, with his retreat cut off, made a determined, but vain stand.

By 6 o'clock detachments of Americans and French reached the river bank in one place and soon after a message was received that the Germans had been sent back across the Marne.

The German artillery gave the men very good support and the chief fighting on their part was done with machine guns. The reason for the lack of German artillery work is explained by the fact that the Germans were busy all the afternoon drawing back their guns from the heights north of the river.

While the Americans were pushing north from Chateau-Thierry to Dormans, the French, with the Americans on their left, attacked the region of Oulilly, gaining the American line between the two towns on Chailillon, north of the river. Here the line bends northward, and by morning it was reported that important gains had been made six kilometers to the west of Dormans.

The Americans fought after midnight northeastward. One of the objectives around the side of Hill 204, which commands Chateau-Thierry. The Germans held this a terrific price to hold this hill the last night.

Early in the morning prisoners were being brought in large detachments to the rear. The total of 17,000 prisoners announced Saturday morning, however, swelled by the work of the day and night. The prisoners taken by the Americans alone in the last week reach more than 73,000.

A large number of machine guns fell into our hands south of the Marne. It will be recalled that the Germans crossed the Marne between Fosseay and Jaulgonne last Monday at the start of the Crown Prince's ill-fated drive, but the Americans drove them back before night in inflicting losses of 20,000.

It was after the enemy had driven in a way by superior numbers against the French troops that the Americans were met in between south of Fosseay and south of Dormans. They had been itching ever since to get a show against the enemy and they won the results readily stated.

The wonderful thing about the sensational attack from the east against the German salient is that it took place without leaving the power of Jaulgonne against the salient from the west between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry.

Here we met violent counter-attacks by German shock troops, but nevertheless made more progress and captured more prisoners. The Americans have established themselves on the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road, about ten kilometers south of Soissons and kept their hold on the heights overlooking the city.

We made advances east of Mauloy Wood and east of the villages of Remy, Blauzy, Neuilly and Clignon, all the operations netting prisoners.

Can't Check up Situation This, one of the greatest of all battles, is moving too fast and too furiously to check up the net situation all along and outline exactly what will be gained. Suffice it to say, that we are victors so far. Saturday's fighting brought important gains on the entire front from Soissons to Rheims. In no place did the French and Americans and Allied troops suffer reverses. It was a great day.

Foch is pinching the German salient from both sides and slamming it on the end. In a rough generality, Foch has done what seemed the most simple thing, but which at the same time called for a master hand. The Germans were driving eastward toward Epernay, and held by the French and Americans, were about ready to throw great strength into the effort; when Foch hit them from behind on the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry front.

The German Crown Prince hastily withdrew troops to meet that peril when Foch hit the point toward Epernay on the other side of the salient. With the pincers working both sides, he hit again south of the Marne.

Whose next move it was the Germans promptly recognized by withdrawing from Chateau-Thierry. How far north will they go is the question now? Perhaps the German high command does not know; perhaps General Foch does. And the glorious part of it all is that it is being done by the Allied forces with the Germans openly stated was won out.

Beckoned Without Americans They thought the Americans would not be ready until next spring and the end of last March decided to let the drive after drive, getting Paris and ending the war this fall. Their horrid desire was to take the French capital and force peace. They were going to do what they failed to do in 1914.

But let me relate a little scene I saw Saturday. Over a hundred German prisoners being escorted by Americans. As they passed a cocky little Frenchman, by the side of the road, stopped close to the line and said, "Nach Paris, N'est ce pas?"

The German command knew now that the French and Americans were not to be hurried and that the Americans were ready before the appointed date.

What a week this has been in the world's history! America, celebrating Bastille Day, the Germans, strong in hope because of two preceding drives, were making ready for another great effort, on Monday morning they launched an attack from Chateau-Thierry to north of Châlons on a 100-kilometer front. They crossed the Marne and moved a short distance toward their objective.

Then out of a clear sky, Thursday morning came Foch's blow from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry. On Thursday and Friday French and American forces fought bitterly and then yesterday they hit Ludendorff a body blow south of the Marne.

The week started with a formidable German offensive. The week ends with the American counter-attack. What will the next week bring? Certainly all civilization should be grateful for what has happened to the Germans in the last week, but it is too early yet for much ringing of bells and too great rejoicing. He has been outgeneraled and outflanked this week, it is true, but he is far from beaten. He is a formidable enemy and will try to come back.

Americans, French, English—all the Allies—now face the fury of the German high command with its great machine gun and its great machine is big and perfect, but not the machine it used to be.

The morale of the German army is weakening from day to day. The size of the German army is growing surely less day by day.

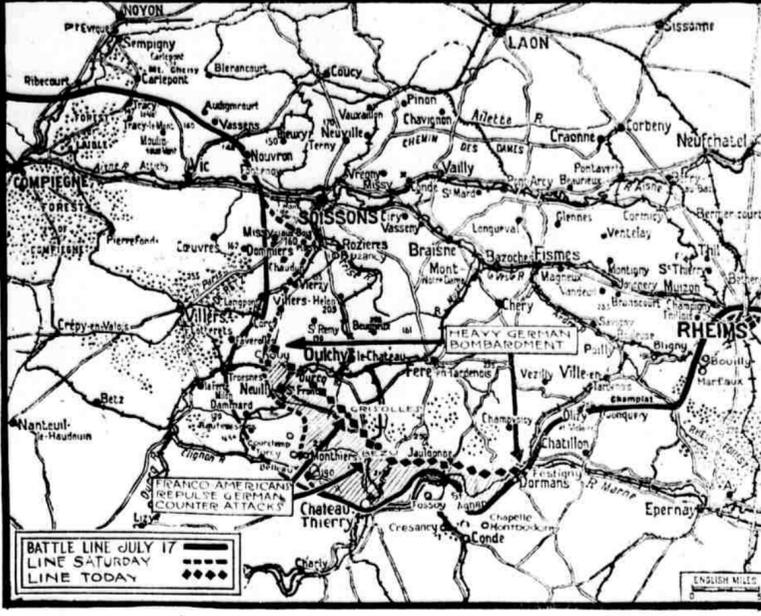
The morale of the Allied armies is getting better every day, and because of America's entry the Allied armies is growing day by day. The defeat of Germany is a matter of time. How much time no one can say. America should realize, in America should not be overconfident. But for what France has to be thankful for, America has a just right to be thankful for, too.

Americans Went Farthest South of Soissons, where the bitterest fighting of the week took place, it was the Americans who did the good fortune and the most farthest ahead. Northwest of Chateau-Thierry, the closest point of Paris, it fell to the Americans to push the Germans back. Each of the American divisions drove the enemy back the same day he crossed the Marne. South of Dormans the Americans held the German advance and helped drive the foe back Saturday.

North of Châlons, the grand objective of the Crown Prince, the Americans stood on the plains and the boche could not pass.

It was the lot of American soldiers to be at vital points, and they made good. It is not to be supposed that Americans were at those points through accident. Perhaps Foch felt that the ultimate, complete victory depended on what the American fighting man could do, and perhaps he thought it best to know how. It seems but fair for America to know and believe that, after all, the greatest Allied gain of this glorious week is the assurance that the American fighting man has no superior. What tens of thousands of them have done in the last week hundreds of thousands will do. The week has changed the nature of the war from an Allied defense to an Allied offensive. For the first time in more than a year the Germans are on the defensive.

WHERE ALLIES CONTINUE TO DRIVE GERMANS BACK



The shaded portion of the map shows the ground taken by the Franco-Americans in their counter-offensive on the Marne salient since Saturday. A German counter-attack has been completely repulsed at Grisolles and Bezu. The heavy black line shows position of fighting forces of the Franco-Americans began their counter-drive.

German Army Now in Retreat Toward Aisne

Continued from Page One is four miles directly north of Chateau-Thierry. Grisolles is five miles northwest of Bezu-St. Germain.) "On the whole front our positions were maintained."

The Germans have withdrawn through Epieds to Beauvarden, La Liberté declared today. (Epieds is four miles northeast of Chateau-Thierry, while Beauvarden is seven miles northeast of Chateau-Thierry and six miles north of the Marne at Fossoy.) This indicates a withdrawal north of Chateau-Thierry of nearly three miles more than previously reported.

By the United Press With the American Armies in France, July 22.

The Franco-American advance continues everywhere from Soissons to east of Chateau-Thierry. Oulchy-le-Chateau has been penetrated, placing the railway and the main highway from Chateau-Thierry to Fismes under Allied control and thus adding to the difficulties of the German retreat from the Marne. American and French infantry are across the Marne in great numbers and are heavily re-entrenched by Allied artillery.

French and American forces are experiencing difficulty in crossing the Marne in the Dormans region, as the Germans are shelling the bridges and using immense quantities of gas.

With the French Army in France, July 22. Following their great success north of the Marne, where they smashed a breach in the German lines and forced the evacuation of Chateau-Thierry, the chief bastion of the enemy lines on the river, the French and Americans have again driven the foe back a considerable distance between the Aisne and the Marne. The Germans have been pushed back over the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road at several points north of the Ourcq.

The French troops carried the heights overlooking La Croix and Grisolles at the point of bayonet. In the abandoned boche positions south of the Marne the Franco-Americans made a rich haul of material, including 400 machine guns and thirty cannon, including two big guns.

The Germans evidently mean to attempt to hold on at all costs to their flanking positions in the mountain of Rheims and on the plateau above Soissons. Chateau-Thierry was evacuated during Saturday night, the French and American troops passing through the town shortly after dawn on the trail of the retreating Germans. Their general advance measures seven miles.

With the continued pressure of the Franco-Americans on each flank, it is indicated that the enemy may be flung clear back to the Aisne, as in 1914, although they may make several desperate stands in the course of their retreat.

Paris, July 22.—(By I. N. S.)—The German retreat continues. After clearing the southern bank of the Marne and capturing Chateau-Thierry in a storm assault, the French and American forces swept on to Bezu-St. Germain, an advance of more than four miles.

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men have been making desperate resistance, throwing fresh troops into the struggle in an effort to stem the Allied advance. American and French artillery is bombing the Fismes and Forest-Tardennes Railways—the main German lines of communication south of the Aisne—under direct fire.

British troops have been thrown into the fighting on the bank of the Marne, re-enforcing the French and Italian forces between Rheims and the Marne River. They began attacking as soon as they reached the firing line, gaining ground in sectors of Bouilly and St. Emphraze. Both of these villages were recaptured from the Germans.

Violent rearguard actions have developed over the sixty-mile front between the Aisne, the Marne and Rheims, with the Allied forces continuing their pressure everywhere.

Since the Allied counter-offensive began last Thursday morning General Foch's forces have taken more than 20,000 German prisoners and have gained from six to more than ten miles of ground.

The body and prisoners increase as the Entente forces roll forward. The weather has been very hot but clear, enabling the attack forces to push to the fullest extent.

AMERICANS HOLD 17,000 PRISONERS, PERSHING SAYS General's Communique Gives Official Count Reported at 1 o'Clock Saturday Morning

By the Associated Press Washington, July 22.—Prisoners captured by American troops in the offensive on the Aisne-Marne front on an early hour Saturday, totaled by actual count 17,000. General Pershing reported in his communique for Saturday, received last night by the War Department, capture of 500 guns also is announced.

Despite counter-attacks and rearguard actions of a desperate nature, the Americans advanced steadily early Saturday away the communique. The town of Courmelles, Rozet-St. Albin and Nauby had been entered by the Americans before 1 o'clock Saturday morning.

It was reported at 6:30 o'clock on the evening of July 19: "Aviation reported dense cloud of smoke covering the bridges over the Marne. This may be to hide a withdrawal. Large assembly of troops in the region southwest of Villenot-Tardennes reported by aviation. This is for a counter-attack on the center of Allied attack of yesterday. German counter-attacks were very strong today, especially from Aisne to Chauldon, where they seem to have reached the plateau west of Pletay and to have flung clear back to the Aisne, as in 1914, although they may make several desperate stands in the course of their retreat."

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